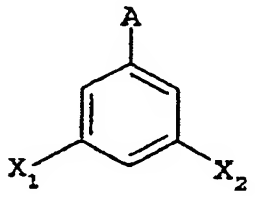
CLAIMS

1. A method of preparing 1,3,5-triaminobenzene, characterized in that it comprises a step a) of amination of a compound of formula (I):



(I)

in which:

A represents a halogen atom or an NH_2 group,

X_1 and X_2, which are identical or different, each represent a halogen atom,

said amination step being conducted in the presence of ammonia and a catalyst selected from the group consisting of copper salts, cupric and cuprous oxides and mixtures thereof, at a temperature ranging from 150°C to 250°C and at a pressure of greater than 35 bar.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein A represents a bromine atom, a chlorine atom or NH_2 group, preferably a chlorine atom or NH_2 group and more preferably a chlorine atom.

3. The method of one or the other of claims 1 and 2, wherein X_1 and X_2 are identical and each represent a chlorine atom or a bromine atom, preferably a chlorine atom.

4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the catalyst is selected from the group consisting of copper halides and cupric and cuprous oxides, said catalyst preferably being copper iodide.

5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the aqueous ammonia possesses a concentration of 20% to 30%, preferably 28%.

6. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising the steps of:

b) hydrolysis of the 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained at the end of the amination step in the presence of hydrochloric acid or of sulfuric acid at a temperature greater than 90°C, and preferably from 100 to 120°C, for a time of 6 to 24 h, to give a hydrolysate containing phloroglucinol,

c) optionally filtration at ambient temperature of the hydrolysate obtained in step b),

d) extraction of phloroglucinol from the hydrolysate obtained in step b) or from the filtrate obtained in step c), using ethyl ether or an ester-based solvent, in particular with ethyl benzoate, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate or n-butyl acetate.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein step b) of hydrolysis is conducted in the presence of hydrochloric acid at a concentration of 20% to 40%, preferably at a concentration of 37%.

8. The method of claim 6, wherein step b) of hydrolysis is conducted in the presence of sulfuric acid at a concentration of 10% V to 100% V, preferably from 50% V to 98% V.

9. The method of claim 6, further comprising the step of:

e1) recrystallization of the phloroglucinol obtained in step c) or step d) from water containing active carbon, to give a high-purity phloroglucinol.

10. The method of claim 6, further comprising the

steps of:

e2) concentration of the hydrolysate obtained in step c) or of the phloroglucinol solution obtained in step d) until phloroglucinol precipitates,

f2) filtration of the precipitate obtained in step e2),

g2) recrystallization of the phloroglucinol obtained in step f2) from water containing active carbon,

h2) takeup of the recrystallized phloroglucinol obtained in step g2) in ethyl ether containing active carbon, to give a phloroglucinol solution,

i2) evaporation of the phloroglucinol solution obtained in step h2), to give a high-purity phloroglucinol.

11. Phloroglucinol characterized in that it comprises, in total, less than 0.5% by weight of impurities, preferably less than 0.2% by weight of impurities and more preferably still less than 0.1% by weight of impurities, based on the total weight of phloroglucinol.

12. Phloroglucinol characterized in that it comprises not more than 0.1%, preferably not more than 0.05% and more preferably not more than 0.01% by weight of 3,5-dichloroaniline, phloroglucide and resorcinol, based on the total weight of phloroglucinol.

13. The use of phloroglucinol of one or other of claims 11 and 12, obtained by the method of one of claims 6 to 9, for preparing a medicinal product.

14. The use of phloroglucinol of claim 13 in the preparation of a medicinal product for the treatment of disorders associated with muscular spasms or for the treatment of pain in a mammal.

15. The use of a 1,3,5-triaminobenzene obtained

according to any one of claims 1 to 5 for preparing phloroglucinol.